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JUN 1 1 1930

WEEKLY STATION REPORTS

OF THE OFFICE OF

DRY LAND AGRICULTURE INVESTIGATIONS

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

JUN 7 1930

REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 7, 1930.

HAVRE:

Rains during the past week have relieved the conditions of the previous week. Rain fell on three days totaling .76 inch. All spring grain is making very rapid growth now. There was drought injury to alfalfa and grasses in 6-inch rows. These plots were injured so that they will make very little growth from now on.

Excellent stands of corn were obtained and this crop is growing off very satisfactorily.

Some farmers report a large amount of blasted heads in winter rye from the winds of last week. Crops generally are in very good condition in this section of the state, but there is a very small reserve of soil moisture. If the weather continues dry, many crops will begin to suffer.

Up until this time there has been quite a large amount of summer fallow for this section of the state. However, during the last week operations have been somewhat checked. Weed growth has been very heavy on land that was not cultivated.

Professor E. C. Chilcott and Mr. J. M. Stephens were station visitors on June 7.

Maximum temperature 85; minimum 39; precipitation, .76 inch.

JUDITH BASIN:

Cool, cloudy weather with local showers prevailed during the fore part of the week. A temperature of 29 was recorded for June 3 and corn and other susceptible crops were slightly frosted. Readily available soil moisture was becoming badly depleted when two showers occurred on successive days. This moisture was very beneficial, but the seasonal moisture is still far below normal.

Winter wheat was rogued during the week. Winter rye on the rotations was turned under as a green manure during the last of the week. Four plots of the flax continuous cropping series were torn out the last of the week. One half of each plot will be reseeded and the other half fallowed. This was found necessary

Judith Basin, continued:

on account of the extremely weedy condition of the plots. This work includes the duckfoot, cylinder plow, spring plowed and fall plowed plots.

Considerable time was spent during the week trimming nursery and rotation plots, weeding, and cleaning up the roads.

The trees planted in the new shelterbelts this spring have leaved out. Chinese elm seems later than the other trees and is not in full leaf as yet.

Station visitors during the week included Professor Clyde McKee, and Mr. J. E. Norton, of the Bozeman Station.

Maximum temperature 80; minimum 29; precipitation, .37 inch.

HUNTLEY:

Showers early in the week gave little relief from drought. The total precipitation received during May was .61 inch, whereas the normal for the month is 2.20 inches. This deficit of 1.59 inches for the month is reflected in the scorched condition of most of the dry-land crops at this date.

Close-drilled crops, with the exception of wheat on fall plowed fallow and in rotation 570 on three years of fallow, have made practically no growth this week. Row crops have made some progress but stands continue to be irregular, indicating uneven distribution of moisture in the seed-beds.

Following the shower of June 3 a minimum temperature of 31 was recorded. Farmers report slight injury to beans and garden crops as a result of the frost. On the station, the only sign of frost injury was an occasional discolored corn leaf.

Maximum temperature 84; minimum 31; precipitation, .15 inch.

SHERIDAN:

A heavy rain during the night of May 31, totaling 1.22 inches, relieved the moisture situation here temporarily. Partly cloudy weather prevailed afterwards until the last two days, which were clear. All crops, except alfalfa and brome, made a good growth during the week and appear to be making good progress now. Firing of the alfalfa was checked, but the growth apparently had been too greatly checked before the rain for much of any growth now.

Roadways were lined out during the week and a part of them cultivated with the duckfoot cultivator. Pigs and sheep were moved from the rye to the barley pastures. Corn was cultivated with the rotary hoe June 6 and 7.

Mr. W. L. Quayle visited the station June 5.
Maximum temperature 77; minimum 37; precipitation, 1.25 inches.

MANDAN:

Agronomy

The past week has been favorable for all field work, but the continued dry weather has been most unfavorable for crops.

Summer-fallowed plots were plowed early in the week. The ends of all plots were trimmed.

Spring sown grain is looking good to date, but is making little progress. Winter rye is starting to dry up. Brome-grass, crested wheat grass, and alfalfa, are drying up rapidly and will soon burn.

A very high wind blew all day on June 1. This was one of the hardest winds in some time. Very little soil blowing took place in the rotations, but in the corn and flax varieties, a good deal of blowing took place and flax was injured.

Sorgo and millet varieties were planted early in the week.
Maximum temperature 82; minimum 42; precipitation, .07 inch.

Mandan, continued:

Cooperative Grazing Experiment

The cattle were weighed at the end of May. They showed gains of 30 to 40 pounds per head for the 10-day period. A few of the steers were dehorned just as they were turned on pasture and they showed a loss.

Grass on the prairie has not started to dry up yet, and is in good condition for grazing.

Arboriculture

Land has been prepared for the Chinese and American elm seed picked last week. The seed was planted on June 3.

All nursery stock has been cultivated, and weeds in the nursery have been removed by hoeing. Hoeing has commenced in the species testing blocks.

Boxelder and green ash trees in the pruning and cultivation experiments, have been sprayed with lead arsenate solution to prevent defoliation by canker worms.

Work has commenced on the preparation of inspection sheets for shelterbelt inspection during the coming summer.

Horticulture

Plums and small fruits have generally set fair to good crops of fruit, but apples and crabs suffered more from frost damage and have generally set light crops. Juneberries, chokecherries, and other native fruits appear to have set heavy crops.

Softwood cuttings of gooseberries, currants, and grapes, were made during the week. Hardwood cuttings planted this spring are showing a better stand than has usually been obtained.

Budded stock has been sprouted in the nursery. Fair stands resulted from last year's budding work.

Mandan, continued:

Horticulture, continued.

Cultivating and hoeing of horticultural fields have been in progress throughout the week.

The week has been a very trying one for vegetables. The strong windstorm of June 1 ruined two-thirds of the stand in the Acre garden. Peas, beans, melons, cabbage, and tomatoes were hit hardest, and it was necessary to replant the entire plot of cabbage, and one-third of the tomatoes.

The top layer of the soil is very dry at the present time, and there is little germination of late planted stuff. Sweet corn selections which were planted May 24-25, are not up yet. 4,500 tomato plants were set out June 4-5. The recovery of a large number of them seems very doubtful at the present time.

The flower beds on the ground were planted May 31 and June 2. Lawns are now drying up badly, and it will be necessary to irrigate early next week. Shrubs in bloom about the campus at the present time are Villosa and Josikea lilacs, Spiraea vanhouttei, Viburnum lentago, Ginnala maple and Elaeagnus, both augustifolia and argentia. The perfume of the latter is noticeable for a considerable distance.

BELLE FOURCHE:

A beneficial rain of .82 inch precipitation on Sunday morning, June 1, followed by several light showers and moderate temperatures during the week afforded temporary relief to crops, but small grain is again beginning to suffer from lack of moisture. Flax, however, continues to make an unhindered rapid growth. Winter wheat has not been retarded much from insufficient moisture, owing to thin stands, and is about 16 inches high. The dry weather has stunted yellow sweet clover, which is blossoming at a height of approximately 14 inches.

Work in the field has consisted chiefly of cultivating corn, roads, and alleyways. Sorgo was planted June 5.

Maximum temperature 82; minimum 38; precipitation, .96 inch.

ARDMORE:

Showers occurred daily during the first five days of the week. These showers were timely, in that they were of great benefit to grain crops that are now beginning to head. The showers stopped the alfalfa from firing temporarily but were not large enough to induce any new growth.

Barley is now beginning to head, and wheat and oats are forming straw. All grain crops are in good condition, although the soil contains very little reserve moisture. Winter rye is fully headed and will be ready to plow under the first part of next week.

The alfalfa in the rotations and variety tests, and about 90 acres of alfalfa in the fields was mowed during the week. Showers interfered with the cutting of hay until the last two days of the week. The yield of alfalfa will probably average about 500 pounds per acre.

The gains of steers on pasture during the ten-day period ending June 1 were as follows:

80-Acre	Pasture	2.9	lbs.
150 "	"	24.4	"
160 "	Rotation Pasture	8.9	"
280 "	Reserve Pasture	15.5	"

An excellent stand of crested wheat grass was reseeded in the twenty-acre pasture from the seeding this spring.

Maximum temperature 81; minimum 37; precipitation, .83 inch. The shower on May 31 brought the total rainfall for May up to 2.89 inches.

ARCHER:

The weather has been quite cool and, at times, threatening. The maximum temperature, 76 degrees, occurred June 1. The minimum temperature was 37 degrees. The total precipitation for the week was .55 inch. This was scattered over the week on four different days. The heaviest rain, .42 inch, was recorded June 1.

Archer, continued:

Work at the station has consisted of hauling soil and manure, making dates of seeding, grinding feed for the dairy cattle, cultivating alleys and lining plots.

Plant growth has been slow. The winter rye is about ready to head and the winter wheat is approaching the booting stage. Early seeded spring cereals are beginning to joint. Corn is emerging slowly. On this date the stands of corn are ratner poor on fall plowed and duckfooted land. Shallow listing in the dairy field has produced the best stands.

During the week the dairy herd reached a production of 140 gallons of market milk per day. The grass is very good and the cool weather has been favorable for the cows. Livestock generally are putting on more flesh than usual.

AKRON:

The week has been favorable for field work. The corn and the grain sorghum variety experiments were seeded early in the week. Other work consisted of shearing sheep, replanting corn plots, replanting forage sorghum varieties, rotary hoeing rotation and sheep rotation corn plots, and seeding June 1 date seedings of beans, grain millets, and spring sown small grains.

Corn seeded on the sheep rotation fields May 7 has emerged to at least 75 per cent stands. Corn seeded on the rotation plots May 22 has emerged also, but is making no progress. Rodent, probably ground squirrel, damage to the rotation corn plots has been so bad as to cause general replanting to-day, June 7. Forage sorghums seeded May 20 have emerged so that estimates of stands can be made. It was necessary to replant certain of these varieties, or rather parts of plots, where faulty seeding had occurred.

Rate and spacing corn project corn is emerged, but is making no progress. Very little cut worm damage to corn stands has been noticed this year, but the rodent damage has been especially severe.

Akron, continued:

Beans and soybeans on the rate and spacing corn project plots were seeded June 4.

The tip ends of winter wheat blades have turned brown as a result of the whipping occasioned by the heavy winds reported last week.

Winter and spring grains have made very active growth during the week. Winter wheat is either heading or ready to start heading. Winter wheat now promises maximum yields on all preparations. Prospects are fully as good as the bumper crop harvested in 1928, and, in most cases, the stands are better.

Persian Yellow rose has been a mass of yellow the past week.

Maximum temperature 81; minimum 41; precipitation, .21 inch.

NORTH PLATTE:

The week closes with three clear days, but rains earlier in the week added 1. 39 inches to the season's total. The May precipitation was 6.28 inches, which is second highest on record, and 3.50 inches above normal for that month. The combined excess for April-May is 5.05 inches. A section of Union Pacific track was washed out 60 miles east of North Platte, and for the first time in many years westbound mail was delayed for 48 hours.

Winter wheat is in full head except on summer tilled land. Corn has finally emerged on the station plots, but in many fields in the vicinity no plants have appeared. Corn in this state averages fully two weeks behind normal for the season.

The first crop of alfalfa is very heavy, badly lodged, and difficult to cure.

COLBY:

This has been another wet week. One of the most dashing rains we have had in years fell Tuesday evening, June 3, and a light shower fell Wednesday evening. As the corn on the D. L. A. plots was up to good stands just before the rain, no injury resulted. On the commercial fields of the station, however, the corn had not come up yet, and is now covered deep. The D. L. A. sorghums were not planted. The planting of the field and variety sorghums was finished just before the rain, and they are also covered deep. A furrow harrow is being run through the furrows to break up the crust to help the corn and sorghums through. The D. L. A. sorghums will be planted as soon as the ground is dry enough, which will be Monday if it does not rain again. Several of the winter wheat and barley plots on fallow showed considerable lodging after the rain. Some of the wheat and barley are still down some. The D. L. A. roadways took care of the water very nicely without much washing or accumulation of water, either in the roadways or on the plots.

All the winter wheat and barley plots are fully headed. The oats are showing some heads, and the spring wheat will be showing some the first of the week. The winter wheat on fallow is about 40 inches high.

Maximum temperature 86; minimum 43; precipitation, 1.63 inches.

HAYS:

The temperature during the week ranged between 40 and 88 degrees. Precipitation, most of which fell on the 5th, totaled 1.64 inches. Since that time the ground has been too wet for any field work.

With average weather conditions from now to harvest without more rain, the prospects for winter wheat on the project is good for some 40 bushel yields, many 30 bushel yields, and a few as low as 2 to 10 bushels. The average should range between 20 and 25 bushels.

Some good yields of barley and oats are expected, but there will also be some poor yields, the average yield for these crops not being as good as for winter wheat. Spring wheat is generally poor.

Hays, continued:

All these crops are of better than average height.

Canada field peas are two feet high and in full bloom, and are ready to be plowed under, but the ground is too wet.

The new stand of alfalfa is looking fine. Sod plots of alfalfa and brome were mown the 6th and produced very light crops.

Corn planted last week is coming through the ground with a good stand. It was necessary to make liberal application of poison bait to protect the corn plants from mice and ground squirrels.

Kafir and milo, which were planted June 2, promises fair for a failure of stand because of the torrential nature of the rain on the 5th which washed and packed the soil badly over the seed. A light shower of rain will be required before the sorghum can emerge.

Plant lice, which have severely damaged certain plots of winter wheat, are numerous, and are damaging some of the spring wheat. The indications are good for much damage by these insects to the corn and sorghums unless heavy rains destroy them, or something else happens to them before they find the corn and sorghum.

TUCUMCARI:

Rains totaling .73 inch this week have made field work possible at last. As soon as possible, the single row and variety planting of cotton was made, rotation and variety peanuts planted, and variety corn plots planted. The M. C. plots of kafir, corn, and sorgo were prepared and planted Friday, June 6.

Most land is very weedy and planting of most plots will of necessity be delayed until the required cultural work is performed. So far as possible, those crops requiring a longer growing season will be planted first. It is expected that all rotation plots, grain sorghum variety plots and forage sorghum variety plots can be planted next week. Increase land will be planted after plots are completed.

Maximum temperature 92; minimum 48; precipitation, .73 inch.
Wind velocity, 9.4 miles per hour; precipitation, 1930, 1.77inches.

DALHART:

Field work was delayed one-half day on Monday, June 2, due to a rain of .23 inch. Another rain of 1.47 inches Tuesday night delayed field work for two days. One replication of the sorghum varieties was planted on June 2 and the other replication of the second date of varieties was planted on the 3rd. The replication planted on fallow was also planted on Tuesday. It was necessary to break crust to-day to permit emergence of the sorghums. Some were starting to curl back before the crust was broken. The ground was harrowed for the drilled sorghums to break the crust.

The rain of Monday afternoon carried considerable hail in the territory southeast of Dalhart. A strip four miles wide by about twelve miles long is reported hailed from slight to 100 per cent damage for the wheat. Wheat in that area was in good condition for the season. No hail fell on the station.

The rain delayed contemplated planting so that no rotation plots of kafir and milo are planted. This is again planned for the coming week. The first replication of the sorghum nursery, 50 rows, was planted this afternoon.

Cotton emergence for the dates and varieties planted has been good. Soybeans and peanuts are coming spotted. Two trees of Early Richmond were picked this week. Only a light crop was harvested. The vineyard and tree plantings were worked after the rain.

Dr. Karl S. Quisenberry, of the Cereal Office, was a station visitor on Thursday.

Maximum temperature 86; minimum 51; precipitation, 1.70 inches.
Wind velocity, 8.3 miles per hour; evaporation, 1.997 inches.

BIG SPRING:

Weather conditions during the past week have been very favorable for field work. The rain of the previous week put the soil in such shape that all planting could go forward as fast as the station equipment would allow.

Big Spring, continued:

The June 1 planting, which was made on May 28, has emerged to fairly uniform stands. The cotton varieties and that to be used for spacing work have also emerged to good stands. It has been necessary to replant some cotton in the rotations because the ground baked before the seedlings could emerge.

During the past week the grain sorghum varieties and the sorgo varieties were planted and are now starting to emerge. All milo and kafir plots in the dry-land project were also planted. With the exception of the later dates of seeding, all plots have now been planted. Other work during the week has consisted of planting an increase field of milo and cowpeas, and trimming and thinning the first two dates of sorghums and cotton.

Maximum temperature 93; minimum 68; precipitation, none.

LAWTON:

Growth and development of row crops and small grains progressed nicely under favorable climatic conditions that prevailed the past week. Relief from a stiff wind that blew steadily for four days, came in the form of a shower of .32 inch June 4. Some soil blowing occurred previous to the rain but this was checked before any damage was done.

Wheat is ripening gradually and most of it is in a soft to hard dough stage. The straw is weak and a very perceptible percentage of the plants are breaking down. Wheat drilled in cotton stubble has very poor plant development and will be difficult to harvest.

Oats seems to have ripened more unevenly than in any other year in the past. It is also quite uneven in height, ranging from 16 to 30 inches. Seedings that were made the latter part of February and early in March appear to be considerably better than early February seedings.

A rapid growth of crab grass and weeds and a brisk movement of surface soil the fore part of the week made cultivation of all row crops necessary this week.

Lawton, continued:

The listing methods of kafir plots, the M. C. broom corn and M. C. sorgo have been thinned and cultivated. Oats on Rotations 142 and 276, Kanota 839, Fulghum-Lawton Station seed, Frazier T. S. 9234, and Colburt 2019 in the variety test were harvested June 5 to 7.

Mr. Ralph Snelling, a Junior at the Kansas State Agricultural College, and Mr. S. R. Senter, a graduate of Techonological College at Lubbock, Texas, reported for duty June 2. Mr. Snelling will be employed on the chinch bug sorghum resistance project, and Mr. Senter will assist with the station work in general.

Dr. Reginald Painter, Assistant Professor of Entomology at the Kansas State Agricultural College, visited the station June 2 to 4.

Maximum temperature 87; minimum 52; precipitation, .32 inch.

WOODWARD:

Sufficient time elapsed between the long spell of rainy weather ending May 18 and a rain of 1.54 inches the night of June 3 to allow the station to be thoroughly cultivated and freed from weeds. Aside from the very small acreage in wheat, practically the whole station is now ready for the planting of rowed crops. The planters will be started the first of next week and be kept going steadily until the job is finished.

Due to plentiful rains to date this spring, as well as heavy fall rains all trees and shrubbery are making a luxuriant growth of foliage, making the landscape fresh and beautiful.

Winter wheat is ripening very rapidly. Some harvesting will start next week, but will linger over a longer period than usual.

Professor Blizzard and Professor Cross, of the Oklahoma A. & M. College, were visitors during the week.

Woodward, continued:

Forty or more members of the Oklahoma Press Association visited the station Friday, June 6.

Maximum temperature 87; minimum 55; precipitation, 1.54 inches.

DICKINSON:

Two good showers at the beginning of the week improved the crop outlook. Dry, windy weather during late May dried out the soil so that some of the crops were showing need of water.

Grains have developed rapidly and the condition of these crops is above average, but with only about an average water reserve in the soil. Winter wheat and rye look the best in several years. Rye on the rotations is fully headed with a thick stand and well developed heads.

Corn was damaged some by the beating rain on the 3rd. This covered some of the plants and the remaining stand was so thin that the rotation plots were reseeded with the planter on June 7.

Hay crops have done well during the week, but the crop will be lighter than earlier conditions indicated due to the dry spell of late May. Brome and crested wheat grass are heading and the first bloom is just showing in alfalfa.

Most of the trees in the orchard have a heavy set of fruit, so the outlook now is for a good fruit crop. This is interesting in view of the fact that frost was recorded on 12 nights in May, with a minimum temperature of 27 degrees on May 16 after many of the varieties were in full bloom.

May precipitation amounted to 1.23 inches, and the total for the five months ending May 31 was 5.07 inches. The normal precipitation for the five months is 5.26 inches.

Maximum temperature 82; minimum 39; precipitation, 1.07 inches.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

JUN 14 1930

REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 14, 1930.

HAVRE:

The past week has been a very unfavorable one for this season of the year. Wind velocity again was very high on three days, averaging 12.5 on the 12th, 15.4 on the 13th, and 18.0 on the 14th, with an average hourly velocity for the week of 9.0 miles per hour. While temperatures have not been unusually high, evaporation went up to over .50 inch on the 11th, with a total for the week of 2.181 inches. A light shower of .05 inch was recorded on the 9th.

Prairie grasses are drying up rather rapidly. Very little Gramma or wheat grass is growing on the higher lands. The early growth of June grass, however, is nearly mature.

Some of the early seeded grains are suffering quite severely as is grain on fall plowing. Continuous cropping on spring plowing is suffering to some extent. Fallow and corn ground are in very good shape yet. These should make very heavy yields with rain. Corn is growing remarkably well, having received the first cultivation during the week. Flax is growing well and on plots where weeds are not bothering, should make a very good yield. Spring rye is beginning to head.

Practically all of the sweet clover and a good deal of the alfalfa were cut during the week with yields running around 1000 pounds. The first cutting was made on the irrigated plots with a very good yield resulting.

The weather during the past two days has been cloudy and cool and should this clear up with high temperatures and no rain, all crops will suffer very severely.

Maximum temperature 94; minimum 44; precipitation, .05 inch.

SHERIDAN:

Weather conditions continue much the same as in previous weeks, alternately warm and cool, with no precipitation of consequence and with considerable wind a large part of the time. Most crops still seem to be making fair progress, but rain is badly needed.

Sheridan, continued:

All alfalfa in plots and a large part of it in miscellaneous fields has been cut. The short growth with high winds while cutting caused a ragged job of cutting over a large part of it. Sweet clover, except white blossom 491, also was cut. The growth of sweet clover was good, but the crop was beginning to wilt some by the time it was cut.

The rye for green manure and the fallow plots in the rotations were plowed. Plowing of miscellaneous fields for fallow probably will be completed to-day, June 14, or nearly so.

A part of the winter wheat headed during the week. Maximum temperature 89; minimum 30; precipitation, .26 inch.

MANDAN:

Agronomy

The past week has been favorable for all field work. A good rain fell during the week and was of much benefit to small grains.

Corn was given the first cultivation, and corn in the rotations was thinned to stand.

Small grain is still doing well and has not suffered greatly from the drought. Winter rye and winter wheat are dried up badly, and the rain will not help them much.

Sweet clover is about ready to cut. The crop will be light. Brome-grass and crested wheat grass are badly dried up, and will need to be cut soon. Alfalfa may make some additional growth after the recent rain.

There has been more than the usual amount of wind during the week. The average wind velocity for May was the third highest in the history of the station.

Mandan, continued:

Agronomy, continued.

Roadways were cultivated during the week.

The rainfall for May was 2.23 inches, with no rain during the last 16 days of the month. The 55-year average rainfall for May is 2.42 inches, as based on records for this vicinity. The total precipitation since January 1 has been 5.81 inches as compared with 5.86 inches for the 55-year average.

Maximum temperature 80; minimum 49; precipitation, .87 inch.

Cooperative Grazing Experiment

The cattle in the various pastures appear to be doing well, and are rapidly improving in looks. The pastures have not made much progress lately and are now below normal. The recent rain should improve them.

Arboriculture

The shelterbelt heeling-in beds have been plowed and cultivated. All roads have been cultivated with the duckfoot cultivator. Hoeing has been carried on in the species testing blocks.

Horticulture

Fruit trees and small fruits received their second spraying of the year on June 10, 11, and 12. Arsenate of lead, Lime sulphur, and Nicotine sulphate were the ingredients used.

Seedling crosses are being transplanted from the seed flats in order to give them more room.

Sprouts have been removed from budded trees in the nursery, and the young plants have been tied to stakes to prevent breakage by wind.

The nursery, small fruit patches, and orchard blocks have been hoed.

Mandan, continued:

Professor Chilcott spent three days at the station during the week. Professor Chilcott and Mr. Stephens left to visit the southern station of the Northern group.

Mr. H. Murchie, a student in Forestry at the University of Montana, arrived on the 14th. He will be employed during the summer as one of the shelterbelt inspectors.

BELLE FOURCHE:

The weather has been abnormally cool throughout the week, but strong winds have caused an excessive amount of evaporation. A heavy shower of .68 inch precipitation was received June 8, but considerable run-off occurred, and subsequent drying of the soil has been very rapid.

The rain afforded relief to crops for two days, but most all small grain is again burning badly. Flax is just beginning to show signs of suffering from lack of moisture and is starting to bloom. Oats, barley, and winter wheat are heading, and are about two weeks earlier than usual. The cool weather has been unfavorable to the growth of corn which has made but little advancement. Sorgo and potatoes are coming up, but a heavy soil crust is interfering with the emergence of sorgo and a satisfactory stand of this crop may not be obtained. Sweet clover and winter rye were plowed under for green manure.

The annual Boys' and Girls' Club Camp was held at the station during the week. One hundred and one boys and girls were in attendance, and five counties were represented. The camp was conducted by a staff of ten, including county agents from five counties.

Maximum temperature 85; minimum 40; precipitation, .70 inch.

AKRON:

The week has been hot, bringing on the first indication of shortage of moisture. The first burning has appeared on winter wheat which has made a very heavy vegetative growth as a result of the heavy May rainfall. Spring sown grains made nice progress during the week of warm weather and are not as yet showing any further need for moisture. Soybeans seeded June 4 of plots on the rate and spacing corn project have emerged to nice stands. Corn on the corn variety experiment is emerging spottedly with good hopes for satisfactory stands. Same may be said for corn seeded as preparation for next year's cereal variety experiments. Corn replanted on the rotation plots is emerging slowly and appears to still be subject to depredations by rodents. Prospects are certainly not bright for uniform appearing rotation corn plots.

Pigs were given their monthly weighing Monday, June 9. Soybean and bean variety experiments were seeded early in the week. Sheep rotation and rate and spacing corn was rotary hoed during the week. Roadways and all open ground needing attention were cultivated.

Spiraea aurea has been in full profuse bloom during the week. Wiegelia Rosea is also in bloom but the plants are not vigorous enough to support many blossoms.

Visitors during the week were: Mr. Henry W. Biedermann, Associate Editor of the Nebraska Farmer, with headquarters at Sidney, Nebraska; Mr. C. H. Belting, Agricultural Agent for the Rock Island Railroad, with headquarters at Topeka, Kansas; Mr. A. E. Zaifchiv, in Agricultural Extension work in the vicinity of Kherson, Russia. This man was very familiar with Russian methods of seeding Proso which is the direct Russian name for the grain millets variously known in this country as Proso, Hog Millet, Broomcorn Millet, and Hershey.

Maximum temperature 93; minimum 37; precipitation, .12 inch.

NORTH PLATTE:

Four days of field work were possible during the week. One rain of .65 inch and three lighter showers produced a total of .98 inch for the week.

Corn and weeds have made a good growth. Barley is nearly in full head and the first oats heads are out. Traces of rust have appeared on winter wheat.

The last of the station's first crop of alfalfa is being cut to-day, June 14. The second crop growth on that cut first is now about 8 inches high.

Milo and sorghums on the rotation plots and sorghum varieties were seeded June 12.

Dean Burr and Operating Superintendent Seaton were station visitors on June 10.

CODY:

This has been a rather favorable week for crop growth. A shower the fore part of the week softened up the crust that had formed after the heavy rain of last week, thus aiding very materially the emergence of corn and sorghums that had not been coming good. Winter wheat is filling nicely. In the fallow plots the wheat has been lodged in spots since the heavy rain of a week ago. Oats are fully headed, and the spring wheat is beginning to head.

The D.L.A. sorghums were planted Monday, June 9. The roadways have been gone over with a grader. The corn plots were all thinned and cultivated. The fallow plots were all gone over with the duckfoot machine. There were no weeds up as yet but a hard crust had formed. M.F.I. was replowed to-day, June 14, for fallow, and M. F. O. was plowed. On the latter there was about a third of a stand of volunteer wheat about 36 inches high.

Colby, continued:

The State Board of Agriculture June Crop Report gives the condition of winter wheat in this county at 98 per cent, the highest in the state, and forecasts a total of 4,800,000 bushels of winter wheat for this county, also the highest in the state.

Eighty-six of the business men of Colby provided themselves with a fried chicken dinner at the station Thursday noon, and then looked over the various projects of the farm.

Maximum temperature 93; minimum 51; precipitation, .38 inch.

TUCUMCARI:

A hard, beating rain of 1.67 inches the evening of the 9th brought the total precipitation for June to 2.52 inches and the total for the year to 3.56 inches. Field work has been possible most of the week and good headway was made. Monday, June 9, the remainder of rotation plots and forage sorghum plots should be planted. Plots planted early in the week apparently are going to emerge before the land bakes, while areas planted a week ago now show good emergence.

No attempt has been made to prepare or plant increase land and most of this is in tough shape. Weeds are making rapid growth and considerable work will be required before planting can be done.

Wheat in this county is practically gone, although some isolated fields will make poor to fair yields. The crop will probably be sufficient to provide seed for the acreage to be planted in the county the coming fall. Station wheat and rye on fallow are ready for harvest, while other wheat and rye plots are failures.

Farmers are making rapid progress in planting, but land is receiving but little work in advance of planting. Indications point toward very serious weed growth, for no weed seed germinated until recently and most fields are very foul.

Maximum temperature 93; minimum 52; precipitation, 1.79 inches.
Wind velocity, 7.3 miles per hour.

DALHART:

Since June 1 there have been but three and a half days that were suitable for planting. During that time a total of 4.49 inches of rain have fallen. Of this amount 2.79 inches have fallen since the last report. This came on the nights of June 8, 9, and 10. Much of it was torrential in character and was lost through run-off. It was almost impossible to keep all plots drained during this time. Planting was started on the 12th but it was too wet and only the last date of cotton was planted. Most of the rotation plots in the North field were planted to-day, June 14.

There still remains to be planted milo and cowpeas in the West field, kafir and milo in the South field, the cowpea variety test, the last date of sorghum varieties, and the milo-cowpea series. Weather permitting this will be rushed the first of the week.

Winter wheat is starting to turn and will do to bind this coming week. Corn is growing fast since the rains stopped. The first dates of cotton and the first dates of the sorghum variety test are likewise growing fast now. Good emergence, in spite of the hard rains, were secured on the June 2 and 3 dates for the sorghum varieties. The soybean variety test shows excellent emergence on all varieties for both replications.

The second replication of the sorghum nursery, containing 57 rows, was planted Friday of this week. The first seeding of this test is emerging now.

Maximum temperature 88; minimum 51; precipitation 2.79 inches.
Wind velocity, 6.7 miles per hour; evaporation, 2.085 inches.

BIG SPRING:

Weather conditions during the past week have been unusually cool and cloudy for this time of the year; so much so that all crops, and cotton especially, have made very little growth. This weather seems to have induced a more or less aphis infestation of cotton and cowpeas. Many instances have been noticed where the lice have killed young plants of both cotton and cowpeas.

Big Spring, continued:

On the night of June 7 a hard, dashing rain fell, totaling 1.05 inches. As practically everything that had been planted was up, stands were not injured. With the present supply of soil moisture and a little warm weather, crops should make a rapid growth.

With the exception of the July date of seeding, all station planting has been completed. The planting this week has consisted of the June 15 date and the remainder of an increase field of milo and cowpeas.

All plots have been trimmed and all roadways plowed, so that thinning can be started in the near future. Other work has consisted of knifing some increase blocks and some of the plots.

Maximum temperature 89; minimum 58; precipitation, 1.05 inches.

WOODWARD:

Another rain of 1.05 inches Monday night, June 9, interrupted field work again and foggy weather following prevented surface from drying, so that no field work was accomplished the fore part of the week. Most of Thursday was spent in going over our 400 acres, practically all of which is clean cultivated, to prevent blowing. Friday and Saturday were spent in spring-toothing and in running two planters to get all row crops possible in the ground before bad weather may again interrupt planting. Date tests indicate that the middle of June plantings give higher and more certain yields. There is a temptation, therefore, to wait as late as possible to plant, with the danger of being forced to plant too late.

Most of the variety wheats in the nursery were harvested, as were all of the rotation wheat plots. Harvest about the country is barely started, but should be in full swing by the 20th. An average yield of wheat of very good quality is expected.

Maximum temperature 88; minimum 57; precipitation, 1.07 inches.

JUDITH BASIN:

The first half of the week was hot and dry. The last half of the week was cooler. The wind velocity was exceptionally high with a resultant high evaporation for the entire week. Only one small local shower was received during the week.

Winter grains are beginning to suffer from lack of moisture at this time. Although spring sown grains are looking very good at this time they will begin to suffer shortly if moisture is not received.

Harvesting of hay on the forage experiments, experimental plots and general fields was started the first of the week. The crop is very short and the quality of the hay is only fair due to firing caused by lack of moisture.

Station visitors during the week included Professor E. C. Chilcott, of the Office of Dry Land Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and Mr. J. M. Stephens, of the Northern Great Plains Field Station, Mandan, North Dakota.

Maximum temperature 88; minimum 42; precipitation, .03 inch.

ARDMORE:

A shower on the night of June 8 still further delayed haying operations, but dry weather toward the end of the week made it possible to complete the hauling.

Grain crops are making seasonable growth. Oats and the early varieties of wheat are now heading. All of the barley fields are now headed, and all but the late varieties in the variety test are fully headed.

Grain crops on corn ground and fallow are in excellent condition. Grain after grain is heading short and grain on sod ground is beginning to fire.

Corn is up on all fields and the corn plots and varieties were given their first cultivation during the week.

Ardmore, continued:

The winter rye in the green manure rotations was plowed under during the week. It had made an unusually good growth.
Maximum temperature 90; minimum 37; precipitation, .58 inch.

LAWTON:

Wheat and oats ripened very slowly during the past week of cool, windy, semi-cloudy, threatening weather. Maturity of both crops is very uneven, and this is especially true of wheat, where in many instances, about 50 per cent of the heads are ripe and the remainder of the heads and plants are perfectly green.

To date, but two plots of wheat have been harvested, namely, Kanred in the variety test and Turkey red on Rotation 199 where the crop was grown on green-manured cowpea land. Harvest of the oats variety test was completed June 13, and three plots in the rate and date test were also cut at that time.

Corn is growing rapidly, and will soon be too large to cultivate. Cotton, kafir, feterita, broomcorn and sorgo present a good, vigorous, healthy condition. Jackrabbits have destroyed the peanuts on Rotation 393, and are also doing a good deal of damage in the soybean variety test.

Two showers of .10 and .18 inch were recorded on the 9th and 10th. On the 14th a gently falling rain of 1.53 inches was recorded. This is the first rain of consequence this season that has not resulted in heavy run-off and erosion.

A few loads of alfalfa, partly in the swath and partly in the windrow were caught by the heavy rain.

A brood of the Seventeen-Year-Locust was recently identified in this locality, and it is believed by entomologists to closely represent the western limit of such an occurrence.
Maximum temperature 88; minimum 56; precipitation, 1.81 inches.

HUNTLEY:

The past week has been warm and windy with but one measurable shower giving slight relief from the drought conditions. Rains were reported from surrounding communities but no precipitation of consequence was received at the station.

At present flax appears to be withstanding the drought better than the small grains. Of the latter crops those grown on fallow are making a little growth but crops on other methods of preparation have in most cases dried up beyond hope of recovery.

Winter wheat on fall is now fully headed and a few heads are appearing in the plots of oats. Flax is in bloom. Corn, beans and other row crops which are up have made a good growth but much seed is still ungerminated and stands are irregular.

Field work during the week has consisted of hoeing row crops after the cultivator, weighing hogs on the pasture experiments and making hay.

Professor E. C. Chilcott and Mr. J. M. Stephens visited the station on the 14th.

Maximum temperature 94; minimum 39; precipitation, .16 inch.

DICKINSON:

A light shower early in the week and a rain of half an inch on the 12th provided favorable moisture conditions.

Grain crops have made rapid development and the growth of forage crops was better than during the previous week. Alfalfa will be cut early in the week.

Corn, potatoes, and miscellaneous row crops were cultivated. A good deal of hoeing was done as weed growth was rapid after the showers.

A part of the potatoes were sprayed for the first time.

Professor E. C. Chilcott and Mr. J. M. Stephens visited the station on June 10.

Maximum temperature 84; minimum 45; precipitation, .66 inch.

GARDEN CITY: Report for the week ending June 7, 1930.

All sorghums which were planted the past week have emerged to good stands. Cowpeas are up to uniform stand. Corn is coming nicely.

On Thursday, June 5, .90 inch of rain fell, most in a dashing torrent. Run-off was heavy.

Lister planted milo was put in on the 6th. Weed growth over the project has made good progress the past week. Russian thistles are coming fast and the entire project will have to be cultivated next week.

Maximum temperature 88; minimum 48; precipitation, 1.10 inches.

GARDEN CITY:

Cultivation of all fallows which had been plowed or listed for some time was done the past week. The late spring plowed fallows were plowed the past week.

Feterita, sorgo, broomcorn and sudan grass were planted on June 12 and 13. Excellent stands of all row crops which were planted the last of May and the first week of June are evident. The surface soil has an abundance of available moisture.

Wheat has fired badly the past week. Many plots will do to cut by the last of another week. Hot winds with high temperatures has hastened the maturity of all wheat.

Maximum temperature 97; minimum 53; precipitation, none.

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DRY LAND AGRICULTURE INVESTIGATIONS

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

JUN 21 [illegible]

REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 21, 1930.

HAVRE:

The first few days of the past week were again very unfavorable, especially for this season of the year. A maximum temperature of 98 degrees was recorded on the 16th. Evaporation was high on Monday and Tuesday, June 16 and 17. Temperatures have been lower with very little wind since Thursday. A light shower of .06 inch was recorded on Friday morning, and one of .12 inches on Saturday morning.

Early seeded wheat on fallow is heading with the upper one-third of the heads blasted. Most of the stools have died, so even with favorable weather this grain cannot make very heavy yields. Some of the early barleys in the variety test are also heading as are the early seeded oats. All small grain on continuous cropping has been injured quite severely and cannot make a very heavy yield even with favorable weather from now on.

Small grain on fallow in the rotation field was not seeded extremely early and has not been injured so severely. If the weather continues cool, with sufficient moisture, fair yields may be obtained on this method.

Spring rye is in bloom and seems to have withstood the drought in fair shape, although it is a little early yet to ascertain how much sterility there is in the heads.

Crops over the prairie section adjacent to the station are about the same as they are here. There are other areas around Big Sandy and Fort Benton where injury is somewhat worse than here, due partially to the fact that crops were farther advanced.

Corn and flax are in fairly good condition. Neither of these crops have made rapid growth but do not show extreme injury. Some fields of flax are getting quite weedy.

Maximum temperature 98; minimum 44; precipitation, .18 inch.

HUNTLEY:

The drought and hot weather have continued throughout the week. Practically all small grains with the exception of a few crops on fallow have dried up beyond any chance of recovery. Flax has withstood the prolonged drought more successfully than small grains, but nearly all of it is past hope now. Row crops that have emerged are making a good growth.

Fall pigs were weighed up and removed from the alfalfa and brome-grass pastures. A little palatable forage remained on the alfalfa pastures but the brome-grass was grazed into the ground. The average weight of the hogs was over 200 pounds each, and, while they were not in a finished condition, they brought top prices when sold to local buyers.

Spring pigs were weighed and moved from the rye pasture to a reserve alfalfa pasture where they will be held until the next crop in the grazing series becomes available. This crop will probably be Sudan grass this year as the peas which ordinarily follow rye in grazing sequence are dried up.

Field work has consisted of cultivating alleys, hoeing row crops, and completing hay harvest. Field "P" which is in fallow this season is being cultivated with a tractor and duck-foot to-day, June 21.

Maximum temperature 97; minimum 40; precipitation, Trace.

SHERIDAN:

The warmest weather of the season to date prevailed over the most of the week. A large part of the grain is firing some, a part of it quite badly. Corn made a rapid growth. Spring wheat and oats began to head during the week.

Haying has been in progress all the week. All plots have been cut, but only the alfalfa has been weighed. The crop generally is extremely light.

Professor E. C. Chilcott and Mr. J. M. Stephens visited the station on the 15th.

Maximum temperature 92; minimum 36; precipitation, Trace.

DICKINSON:

A rain of 1.15 inches which fell on the morning of June 20 has improved the crop outlook. The soil was becoming so dry that most crops were showing the effect of drought.

Alfalfa, sweet clover, and grasses in the forage crop series were cut and most of the hay stacked before the rain. Yields were about average, but the quality of both alfalfa and sweet clover hay was lowered by weeds, particularly pepper grass.

Rye and sweet clover in the green manure rotations were plowed under to-day, June 21. Rye was three and one-half to four feet high and had a thick stand, the best in several years. These plots of sweet clover, which were seeded with wheat and oats, had only about a 10 per cent stand. Where sweet clover was seeded alone in Rotation 11 the stand was good.

Corn on the rotations, which was reseeded on June 9 after most of it had been covered by soil during a heavy shower, is being thinned to-day.

Early varieties of wheat and oats are beginning to head. Maximum temperature 84; minimum 41; precipitation, 1.23 inches.

MANDAN:

Agronomy

The past week has been cloudy and cool with three periods of precipitation.

Haying operations started during the week, but have been greatly delayed because of light rains. At present a great deal of hay is down. The hay crop is only fair. The dry period and high winds during the latter part of May damaged the grass crops.

Brome-grass, crested wheat grass, alfalfa, and sweet clover in the plots were cut during the week. Field peas are being plowed under to-day, June 21.

Mandan, continued:

Agronomy, continued

Small grain is in good condition and growing well. Corn looks good but is a little backward. Flax is good on sod but weedy on plowing.

Maximum temperature 75; minimum 48; precipitation, .34 inch.

Cooperative Grazing Experiment

The cattle appear to be in excellent condition and look like they have been doing better than usual for June. The pastures are in prime condition for grazing at the present time.

Arboriculture

Cultivation of all seedlings in the nursery has taken place during the past week. Hoeing in the testing blocks and windbreaks has also been done.

The burlap has been removed from the conifer seed-beds. All species of evergreens, with the exception of red cedar planted from seed this spring, have emerged with good stands.

Mr. C. Olson, from the University of Minnesota, arrived at the station during the past week. He will be employed during the summer as one of the shelter-belt inspectors.

Horticulture

June notes on winter injury are being taken. Results are confusing, as a number of trees died which we ordinarily consider hardy, while others which are not considered hardy came through the winter in perfect condition. Killing was particularly severe in plantings where the trees were spaced close together, and observations indicate that most of the killing last winter was due to the trees being weakened by drought last summer and fall. It would appear that growth conditions during the summer, and the vigor and maturity of the new growth in the fall, are largely responsible for the amount of winter injury in the following winter.

Mandan, continued:

Horticulture, continued

It is interesting to compare results of some of the varieties with those of a year ago. Compass cherries, generally considered hardy, passed through the winter 1928-29 with little or no winter injury, while Sapa plums were generally killed back very severely. The compass cherries bore a heavy crop last year, and produced but short terminal growths, and gave every evidence of suffering from drought in closely planted blocks. Due to the heavy killing back, Sapa plums produced vigorous new shoots, but little or no fruit last summer, and, as a consequence, did not suffer from drought to the extent that hardier varieties did. As a consequence many of the Compass cherries were severely killed back last winter, while the less hardy Sapa plums came through in good condition and set a good crop of fruit.

In general, apples and crabs in closely planted blocks showed less winter killing than plums and plum hybrids. Patten seemed to show more weakness than usual. Malinda, Anisim and Yellow Transparent were also severely damaged.

Small fruits came through the winter in much better condition than was the case a year ago, although there was some killing back among the gooseberries, particularly Oregon.

Plums and crabs have been thinned where desirable. Due to a light set of most varieties of plums, thinning was not as extensive as in some years.

The recent rains have improved vegetables, ornamentals and lawns very much. Germinations of the last planting in the Acre garden have been much delayed, but it appears now that there will be a good stand of all vegetables. Spinach, leaf lettuce, radishes and onions have been ready for table use for some time. The quality and yields have been very good. The earliest variety of head lettuce in the variety plot, Mignonette, is now also ready for use. The vines of Alaska peas were badly damaged by wind storms, otherwise peas would be ready.

Mandan, continued:

Horticulture, continued

Tomatoes set out in the breeding project have revived, and a good stand secured after being replanted during the early part of the week.

Pruning out dead wood and general grooming of tree and shrubbery groups, have been in progress the latter part of the week. A number of shrubs and perennials are in bloom at the present time, Syringa - villosa, josika, and japonica; Philadelphus; Viburnums and Roses - rugosa and hybrids and native wild. Peonies and Pansies are blooming profusely.

The roses have never been so conspicuous at any time before. The frequent winds earlier in the season apparently proved beneficial in keeping away our worst rose pest, the Brown snout beetle. The following rugosa hybrids proved especially beautiful and desirable: C. F. Meyer, New Century, Thomas Lipton, Hansa and Pantevine.

The lawns are picking up and on the whole the grounds are looking their best at the present time.

Mr. Rex Willard, in charge of Farm Management, North Dakota Agricultural College, Mr. M. B. Johnson, in charge of Range Livestock Survey for western North Dakota, and Mr. O. E. Wooton, in charge of the Relationship of the Public Domain to the Agricultural Range Industry, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, visited the station on June 15 and went over the grazing work in particular.

Dr. J. H. Shepperd, President of the North Dakota Agricultural College, and Dr. P. F. Trowbridge, Director of the station, visited the station and went over the grazing work on June 20. Dr. H. L. Walster, Dean of the School of Agriculture, North Dakota Agricultural College, visited the station on June 21.

BELLE FOURCHE:

Aside from two negligible light showers, no precipitation has been received, and warm, drying weather has prevailed throughout the week. Strong winds and the highest temperatures to date for the season have caused extensive burning of most all small grain crops. Oats have suffered more from the drought than any of the other crops and are firing extensively on all cultural treatments. Both oats and barley have failed to head out completely on a number of plots because of lack of moisture. Spring wheat on fallow, and flax on all cultural treatments have withstood the dry, hot weather with very little injury. Conditions have been favorable to a rapid, vigorous growth of corn.

Professor E. C. Chilcott, Mr. J. M. Stephens, and Mr. R. S. Towle visited the station during the week.

Maximum temperature 94; minimum 45; precipitation, .05 inch.

AKRON:

The week has been hot with no relief from the drought. This has been favorable for the row crops which have shown practically the first growth activity of the season, but very unfavorable for the winter wheat which produced heavily of vegetative growth following the heavy May rains. The prevailing wind direction has been from the east and on two occasions moisture was driven this way but this station profited none. On Wednesday, June 18, local showers prevailed but the total registered at this station was only .18 inch. Again on Saturday, June 21, local showers prevailed but up to Sunday morning this station had registered no moisture. The heavy rains of May have been followed by three inconsequential rains totaling thus far only .36 inch. Despite this three-weeks' drought the only damage thus far has been to the winter wheat.

The Annual Picnic passed into history with the close of Thursday. The crowd was estimated as one of the largest ever to attend this function and the crowd was agreeably jolly. Many cream checks were cashed at the stands for pop and ice cream, which may account for the lack of pessimism at the damaged winter wheat prospects.

Akron, continued:

Rotation fallow plots were plowed and packed this week-end in anticipation of the heavy rains that will ultimately fall. Work was too rushing to plow these plots at the usual plowing time so a good disking was given. Weeds have not since been a menace. The fallow field on the sheep rotation project which was plowed and packed April 5 has not yet produced enough weeds to warrant turning the ewes and lambs into it. Other work consisted in cultivating row crops, cultivating alleys, working roadways, disking ground for the final date seeding experiments, making ready for and cleaning-up after the picnic.

Dr. D. W. Robertson, of the College, visited the station on Wednesday, June 18. Professor Chilcott and Mr. J. M. Stephens visited Friday, June 20.

Maximum temperature 93; minimum 43; precipitation, .18 inch.

NORTH PLATTE:

The first three days of the week were clear and good progress was made in cultivating row crops, roadways and alleys, seeding late sorghums, and plowing summer tilled land.

During Wednesday night, June 18, a torrential rain caused considerable damage. Open land and some row crops were badly washed and rank grain was laid flat. The rainfall, most of which came within an hour's time amounted to 1.43 inches. This is the sixth time since April 15 that more than one inch of water has fallen in a single rain. The total rainfall for the 67-day period beginning with April 14 is 14.48 inches.

Professor E. C. Chilcott and Mr. J. M. Stephens were station visitors June 19.

COLBY:

This has been another wet week. Hard showers fell on Monday and Wednesday. Each rain causes more of the rank winter wheat and barley to lodge. All of the summer fallow plots of wheat are lodged in spots, as is also the summer fallow plot of barley. There is no lodging as yet on any of the continuously cropped plots. The heads of wheat do not seem to be as long as in some of the other wet years, but appear to be filling nicely.

Colby, continued:

Corn has been backward, but is making excellent growth now. The sorghums have not made much growth yet. Those that are up have been almost covered over during the rains. The milo did not come up very well and will be replanted as soon as the ground is dry enough.

About 200 farmers visited the station during field day, Wednesday, in spite of the fact that it was an ideal day for field work.

Maximum temperature 98; minimum 53; precipitation, 1.28 inches.

GARDEN CITY:

Field work the past week consisted of thinning sorghums, trimming plot ends, hoeing weeds and some cultivation.

Sorghums have made a heavy growth the past week. Much of the milo, planted the last week of May was fully six inches tall at thinning time. All thinning but a few late planted plots was finished to-day, June 21.

Most of the wheat was cut yesterday. All wheat on methods of fallow and in most of the rotations with the exception some of which are on lower ground than the remainder of the project was cut. Those remaining plots, about ten of them, will be cut the fore part of next week.

Weather has been very hot and accompanied with hot winds part of the time.

Maximum temperature 103; minimum 52; precipitation, .24 inch.

HAYS:

A heavy, dashing rain, amounting to .90 inch, occurred on the night of the 15th. Since then the weather has been generally fair and gradually getting warmer, the maximum of 105 for the season having been reached to-day, June 21, at the Dry Land Instrument lot, and 103 at the Weather Bureau station. The first hot wind of the season occurred to-day.

Hays, continued:

After the first two or three days of the week, when the ground was too wet, conditions were good for weed killing. The kafir and milo have been cultivated, and the corn was given a good stiff harrowing.

The corn on the project was thinned last week and thinning of kafir has been going on all of this week. Another day will about finish the job. The corn and sorghums escaped damage by mice and ground squirrels on the project. A commercial poison was used this year instead of poison grain. I do not know that the commercial poison is any better than poison grain, but it seemed to work very satisfactorily. Something is now needed to annihilate the plant lice which are becoming pretty numerous on the corn and sorghum plants in places.

In spite of the heavy rain (reported in previous report) following planting of sorghum plots, a very satisfactory stand was secured, only a small amount of replanting being necessary.

Canadian field peas were plowed under during the middle of the week and Plot O of the M F fallow series was plowed at the same time, which is a little later than usual. The ground was too wet earlier.

The annual field day for inspection of wheat work on the station was held to-day. The time being so near harvest interfered considerably with the attendance. There were about 70 visitors present.

Wheat is ready for harvest with binder. Some plots were harvested on the cereal project yesterday. Oats and barley on the dry land project will be ready for harvesting Tuesday, June 24. Wheat plots will be ready to start with combine by Wednesday or Thursday.

TUCUMCARI:

A rain of .90 inch early in the week brought the total for June to 3.53 inches, and the total for the year to 4.57 inches. Field work has progressed rapidly, and by the close of another week it is hoped work will be up to date.

Completion of rotation planting, planting of the forage sorghum block, increase lister planting, and drilling sorgo on increase land were performed this week. Wheat and rye plots were harvested, while the smoothing harrow has been run over nearly all row plots and surface planted increase. After each rain, high winds have caused considerable surface blowing, making it necessary to break the crust to avoid sand damage to seedlings. It has also been necessary to run the planter, idling, down the rows of about 80 plots, breaking the crust so seedlings could emerge.

Ranges throughout this area are improving wonderfully and livestock is at last making noticeable improvement. Farmers are planting a very heavy acreage of row crops, for a great amount of wheat has been abandoned. Tractors over the county are running day and night, seven days a week, in order to complete row planting. The light wheat harvest has not begun.

Maximum temperature 95; minimum 56; evaporation, 2.508 inches. Wind velocity, 6.5 miles per hour.

DALHART:

In spite of a rain of .84 inch, which fell the night of June 16 and delayed planting for two days, the planting was completed this evening, June 21. With the exception of that planted on the 16th, good stands are expected for all sorghums and cowpeas. Sorghums and cowpeas planted a week ago to-day, June 14, are up thick. Those planted on the 16th are starting emergence through a rather thick crust. It will probably be necessary to break the crust on some plots on the 23rd. This should have been done to-day but the seeding was being rushed in the hopes that it would be completed.

Dalhart, continued:

Farmers are busy planting and a few are working row crops. A large acreage is planted this year to row crops and the early June rains caused many farmers to replant.

Wheat on the station is mature and will be cut the first of the week. Rye will be fully mature by Monday, the 23rd. The wheat is plump and, except for short heads on late tillage, is well headed. The winter wheat varieties give promise of excellent yields for the season. The spring rains came too late for the wheat.

Corn is growing rapidly, as are also the sorghums on the first date of seeding. Cotton has been at a standstill for three weeks, except for emergence of later planting.

Oats give promise of a fair yield on fallow. Oats on early fall plowing will easily pay to harvest. Oats after sorgo are a complete failure and likewise after cowpeas except for marginal effect.

Plots for summer fallow were plowed during the week. A few ends were a trifle wet but moisture content was about right for good tilth.

Spraying of blueweed was started during the week. Tillage work and seeding of smother crop was also done on this project this week.

Maximum temperature 94; minimum 57; precipitation, .84 inch.
Wind velocity, 5.9 miles per hour; evaporation, 2.136 inches.

BIG SPRING:

The station and immediate vicinity was very fortunate on the night of June 14 in that it only received .60 inch of precipitation. It was a hard, dashing rain. Some sections of the county received 3 to 5 inches within a short period of time. Many fields on which the crops had just emerged were washed level. As a result replanting has been in progress during the past week. Unless the growing season is extended by an unusually late frost, it is almost too late for cotton.

Big Spring, continued:

Warm weather has prevailed during the past week, which has been very favorable for all plant growth and more expecially cotton. Two sets of knives have been in the field nearly all week. They have covered all the plots and part of the increase fields. Other work has consisted of thinning corn, broomcorn, and cotton.

Maximum temperature 93; minimum 61; precipitation, .60 inch.

JUDITH BASIN:

Weather conditions during the week have continued very dry and hot. Local showers the last of the week lowered the temperature but did not contain enough moisture to benefit crops.

Winter wheat is heading and suffering severely from lack of moisture. Spring grains are right at the critical point and will suffer badly if moisture is not secured in a few days.

Harvesting of hay was completed on the station during the week. Yields were slightly higher than anticipated.

Maximum temperature 92; minimum 36; precipitation, .04 inch.

ARDMORE:

The first cultivation of corn and cane was completed during the week. Both of these crops made rapid growth.

Nearly all plots of small grain are now headed. Grain on fallow has shown no drought injury as yet. Grain on corn ground is commencing to fire a little. Many plots of grain after grain are firing badly, and all plots of grain on sod land have been injured so badly that they can produce only a light yield at best.

Three two-acre fields of grain for hay were cut during the week. The barley produced a yield of an even five tons of hay per acre.

Ardmore, continued:

A hot wind occurred on Friday, June 20. Potatoes were badly tipburnt by this wind.

Professor E. C. Chilcott, Mr. J. M. Stephens, and Mr. R. S. Towle visited the station on June 17. Representatives of the Duck Creek and Provo Community Clubs visited the station on June 20.

Maximum temperature 95; minimum 38; precipitation, .16 inch.

ARCHER:

The weather has been dry and warm. Hot winds prevailed during June 10, 11, and 12. They would start about 9 a.m. and end between 2 and 4 p.m. During this period the evaporation was great.

Since June 8 work at the station has consisted of re-seeding beans and some of the corn plots. The re-seeding was necessary due to the baked condition of the soil. The other plots of corn were cultivated. All the trees were cultivated. The dates of seeding of alfalfa, flax, and millet were made June 15. The fallow plots were plowed and duckfooted. Other work consisted of laying a drain from the milk house to the cattle water tank to conserve the water supply. The yards have been mowed and manure hauled.

The small grain crops are in need of rain. The alfalfa has burned badly and the grasses are producing a light crop. The trees have made a very satisfactory growth. The pastures are getting dry.

Maximum temperature 87; minimum 37; precipitation, .05 inch.

LAWTON:

Small grain harvest, cultivating row crops, thinning grain sorghums and plowing old alfalfa and sweet clover sod fully occupied the efforts of station forces the past week when clear skies and warm temperatures prevailed. Harvest will be completed on the 23rd when a few remaining plots of wheat and one plot of barley are cut.

Lawton, continued:

Wheat is very poor in quality and some of it is unacceptable to local elevators at any price. Combining has been delayed because of the extreme unevenness of maturity. Many of the late sucker heads do not seem to reach maturity, but shrivel and dry up. Most of the oats throughout the county have been harvested with the binder so that the straw will be available for winter roughage.

Growth of cotton and sorghum crops is progressing rapidly and satisfactorily. Cotton chopping is utilizing most of the transient labor that is available.

Corn is in a vigorous, healthy condition and a few tassels are showing on some of the plots.

Although a constant fight has been waged on crabgrass and weeds since the rainy weather in May, it has been necessary to clean a good many cotton plots with hoes where the vegetative growth was heavy in the row.

There is some complaint in the county about chinch bug damage on late planted feed crops. A pretty good infestation existed in the small grain plots on the station, but, as yet, damage is negligible on the sorghum crops. Indications are that such crops will be pretty well advanced in growth before the second brood become damaging.

Maximum temperature 94; minimum 63.

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WEEKLY STATION REPORTS

OF THE OFFICE OF

DRY LAND AGRICULTURE INVESTIGATIONS

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

JUN 28 1930

REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 28, 1930.

HAVRE:

Crops have about held their own during the past week. Light showers were reported on four days, totaling .65 inch. On two days the temperatures were rather high, enough so that crops suffered. A maximum of 93 was recorded on the 27th. Rather cool temperatures have prevailed, and, with the light showers, crops that are not entirely beyond recovery are making fair progress.

Most of the small grains have started to head. Flax is not suffering noticeably as yet, but weeds are making headway.

First cutting of alfalfa hay was stacked during the week. Due to winter killing and the weakened condition of the plants, most of this was rather light. Second cutting, however, seems to be starting in good shape.

HUNTLEY:

The first heavy rain of the season was received at the station on the afternoon of June 23. The first half of the shower was torrential in character and was accompanied by a little hail. A large amount of the water received was lost by run-off from the higher spots in the fields with a corresponding concentration in the lower areas. The rain came too late to save flax and small grains in the rotation experiments, with the exception of about six plots on fallow that have managed to survive the drought to date. Sufficient moisture was received to germinate a little more of the corn and bean seed that has lain in dry ground since the date of planting.

Corn on listed, subsoiled, and fallow land has made a good growth during the week, but in the remaining plots the border rows appear to be the only ones that have made noticeable progress. Alfalfa and grasses have started a little new growth since the rain, and the second weed crop is beginning to show up.

Huntley, continued:

Field work has consisted of cultivating alleys and row alfalfa. Some fencing was done during the period when the ground was too wet to work.

The "Low Cost Farming Special" train, which was put on by the Montana Extension Service and the Northern Pacific Railroad, stopped at the station June 27, and was visited by several hundred farmers from this locality. The train consisted of several flat cars on which were displayed various types of tractors, tillage and harvesting machinery, and a number of coaches containing exhibits and showing the results of low-cost farm practices. Attendants with each car explained the material shown. In the afternoon Professor M. L. Wilson, of the Farm Economics Department of the State College, gave a talk on the agricultural situation and outlook.

Maximum temperature 94; minimum 46; precipitation, .94 inch.

SHERIDAN:

Hot weather prevailed over the most of the week, with no rain of consequence. Firing of small grain crops increased considerably. Late seeded grain, which previously had shown no signs of firing, started to burn during the last few days. Corn and late forage crops are growing rapidly. All row crops in the rotations were cultivated, and cultivation of corn outside the rotations is now in progress. Haying was completed during the week.

Mr. E. O. Fuller, Fiscal Agent of the University of Wyoming, visited the station on the 26th.

Maximum temperature 96; minimum 42; precipitation, .29 inch.

MANDAN:

Agronomy

The past week has been favorable for field work, except that haying operations were delayed by light rains.

Mandan, continued:

Agronomy, continued.

Small grain is still looking very good, but has no reserve moisture. Corn made a good growth during the week and was given the second cultivation.

Plots of brome-grass, crested wheat grass, alfalfa, and sweet clover, were hauled in. The yields were good. All the hay is now cut except part of field P. The hay in field B along the coulee is heavy.

Heavy rains fell all around the station, but only light showers were recorded here. The total rainfall for the month amounts to 1.53 inches, which is nearly 2 inches below normal for June.
Maximum temperature 88; minimum 51; precipitation, .19 inch.

Cooperative Grazing Experiment

Brome-grass has made a heavy growth in both of the cultivated pastures. It is doubtful if the cattle can use all of it before it reaches maturity.

The native pastures are in good condition for grazing at the present time.

Arboriculture

One and two-year caragana seedlings have been sprayed with lead arsenate to prevent damage by blister beetle.

The conifer nursery has been cultivated. Hoeing in the nursery and main windbreak has been carried on during the week.

Inspections of shelter-belt plantings of 15 years, 10 years, 5 years, new plantings, and prospective 1931 plantings, have been made in Morton, Burleigh, and McLean counties.

Mandan, continued:

Visitors of the week included Mr. C. N. Ainslie, Assistant Entomologist in Charge, Western Cut Worms, Sioux City, Iowa, and Mr. R. L. Shotwell, Assistant Entomologist, Grasshopper and Cricket Control, Bozeman, Montana.

BELLE FOURCHE:

A much needed rain of .83 inch precipitation was received June 22, and additional showers of .31 inch and .15 inch precipitation occurred June 23 and June 24, respectively. The rains were of great benefit to practically all crops, and were received just in time to save oats, barley, and wheat seeded early on plowed land. Soil samples taken June 26 showed the moisture to have penetrated to a depth of only 5 to 6 inches, and more rain will be needed within the next week to prevent renewal of drought injury.

Flax has suffered very little from lack of moisture and continues to make good progress. Corn and potatoes have made an exceptionally good growth. Winter rye is beginning to ripen, and barley and oats are starting to turn color.

A party of about 60 men and women, under the leadership of County Agent O. Hermstad, visited the station on June 25, and spent the greater part of the days looking over the experimental work of the station.

Maximum temperature 90; minimum 48; precipitation, 1.29 inches.

ARCHER:

During the week the weather has been warm and dry without any precipitation. To date the total precipitation during June is .18 inch, and unless there is a considerable amount during the next two days this June will be the driest in the history of the station. The maximum temperature, 92 degrees, occurred June 27. The minimum was 42 degrees.

The weather conditions have been very severe on the early seeded small cereals. The barley and wheat in the dairy field are burning badly. The winter wheat is in better shape. The corn is

Archer, continued:

growing well but needs rain. This is also true of the other row crops. The pastures are drying badly and the alfalfa has burned. The cultivated grasses have produced a very light crop.

Work at the station has consisted, for the most part, of raising part of the grade of the road from the station to the Lincoln highway. The Dry-Land corn is being cultivated and the last of the winter's manure is being hauled to-day, June 28.

AKRON:

Sunday afternoon, June 22, a storm formed southwest of the station and drove northeastward, carrying destructive hail and high wind. Akron was directly in its path. This destructive storm is reported to have covered a strip 4 miles wide and 25 miles long. This station was on the very edge of the storm and received 1.07 inches of hard, beating rain and some hail. It now appears that the rotation oats and barley plots were damaged fully 25 per cent by the hail and high wind.

This rain relieved the drought temporarily, but by this week-end crops are showing the need for moisture again. The grain millet variety and rate of seeding experiments were seeded immediately after this rain on Monday and Tuesday. Other work consisted of cultivating row crops, placing identifying plot markers, cultivating orchards, weighing ewes and lambs, and hoeing weeds. Weeds are not as yet troublesome, but the few present have sprung into prominence during the past ten days.

The outstanding development of the week has been the outbreak of "Green Bugs". Early in the week the winged form was observed flying in the air in swarms. An inspection of the green grain found myriads on the lower part of the stems and on the leaves near the stems. Alarmed farmers have brought in infected grain samples all week. In the Holyoke region it has been reported that a badly infected and damaged oat field was being plowed-up. This indicates that the infection is quite general throughout this section

Akron, continued:

of Northeast Colorado. On the station the Lady Bugs are found to be increasing rapidly, and it is hoped that they will effect a control before damage is done to the corn, the sorgos, and to the hay and grain millets. Undoubtedly, great damage has already been done to the spring sown grains and this may also possibly account for the apparent premature burning of winter wheat, especially on fallow preparation.

On a trip to the North Platte Station via McCook and back via Ogalallah, Grant, Venango, Amherst, Holyoke, and Yuma, small grain were observed as good. Corn and other row crops were observed as backward and weedy. In the Grant Vanango, Amherst section many excellent fields of alfalfa were observed and haying was in active progress.

Rotation corn plots were reseeded for the second time this season. It is hoped this will result in a stand, and that the corn plots will not be fallow preparation for the succeeding crops. Not within the history of the present encumbent have the rotation corn plots presented such a sorry appearance.

Maximum temperature 94; minimum 49; precipitation, 1.25 inches.

NORTH PLATTE:

The week for the most part has been dry. A dashing shower of one-half inch occurred on Tuesday with hail in some localities. Rather high wind has prevailed on several days during the week. Corn has made a rapid growth. Some of the small grains which were badly lodged have recovered somewhat.

Attendance at the annual Visitors' Day on the 26th was not as large as for several years past. There were 57 cars in line when the afternoon tour of the station was made. About 150 were present at the forenoon program. Chancellor E. A. Burnett, and Dean W. W. Burr of the University, appeared on the program.

COLBY:

This week was very favorable for field work, giving us an excellent opportunity to get rid of the heavy crop of weeds that was starting as a result of the recent rains.

The milo which had failed to come from the first planting was replanted. The feterita was also replanted, because the heavy rain of last week covered up most of that which came up to a fair stand.

It has been hot most of the time, and the small grain crops are ripening somewhat prematurely as a result, particularly the spring wheat and oats. The barley and winter wheat were much farther along when the hot weather set in and are ripening almost normally. Harvest will be on here at the station the beginning of the week. Two plots of barley were cut this afternoon. Combining will not be general for about two weeks yet.

All the fallow plots were gone over with the duckfoot cultivator Thursday, June 26. They are entirely free from weeds.

The Western Kansas Farmer-Banker School was held in Colby Thursday. Those in attendance were conducted over the station in the afternoon. There were over forty people in the party, about half of whom were bankers. President Farrell, Dean Call, and Superintendent Aicher, of the Hays Station, who were on the program, also visited the station.

Mr. Walkden, of the U. S. D. A. Entomological Office at Wichita, was a station visitor Friday. Some Hessian flys were found in the wheat at the station, and in all fields visited in the county. This is a very unusual occurrence.

Maximum temperature 99; minimum 50; precipitation, none.

GARDEN CITY:

Cultivation of all row crops was completed the past week. Binding of wheat plots has been finished. Thinning of sorghums has been completed and all roadways and alleys cultivated clean of weeds.

Garden City, continued:

Sorghums are growing nicely. The MC spring wheat plot is a total failure and will not be cut this year. Oats and barley are only fair. Combine harvesting is going full speed in the surrounding country.

The week has been one of high temperatures and hot winds. Evaporation has been heavy and surface soil is getting dry. The evaporation from a free surface has been slightly over a half inch on most of the days during the past week.

Maximum temperature 105.

TUCUMCARI:

Station work has progressed rapidly the past week, but there remains some increase land to seed to drilled sorgo. Other planting is completed. During the week the first date of grain sorghums was cultivated, a number of rotation plots knifed and many other plots harrowed, and the last date of grain and forage sorghums and broomcorn planted. Some increase land was field cultivated and lister planted, while considerable old sweet clover land was plowed. In spite of good rains two weeks ago, the sweet clover land is too dry to prepare and drill to sorgo until rain is received. Threshing of wheat and rye was performed. The yields were low.

Nearly all stands are very good, cotton being the outstanding exception. The only stands obtained were from the June 4 date and many rows are very ragged. Previous to this date the soil was so dry no stands were obtained.

No thinning has been done, but next week considerable of this work should be performed, for most sorghums then will be just at the right stage. Roadways and fence corners show excellent weed stands, but tree rows have been kept comparatively clean.

Maximum temperature 99; minimum 59; precipitation, none.

Wind velocity, 6.0 miles per hour; evaporation, 2.964 inches.

DALHART:

The weather remained favorable for field work during the week. The fourth week of June brought no rain and permitted of doing part of the work that has remained undone due to the wet days the first of the month. There still remains fully a week's steady work before plots can be gotten into respectable condition.

Plots planted to varieties on the first date and second date of plantings and on fallow are weedy and will require considerable hoeing to clean up the larger weeds. These five blocks were worked to-day, June 28, which makes them look much better but many weeds were left.

Corn on rotations was thinned and cultivated during the week. This is now in good condition. Cotton was all blocked and cultivated during the week. The first date of planting of forage and grain sorghum varieties was thinned. Wheat and rye plots were harvested.

Grass is dried considerably and several trees and shrubs that had started to dry were watered. A very high wind, yesterday and to-day, helped dry out the soil and caused row plants to wilt.

Mr. D. R. Burnham, of the Tucumcari Station, visited the station Friday, June 27.

Maximum temperature 97; minimum 56; precipitation, none.
Wind velocity, 6.4 miles per hour; evaporation, 2.620 inches.

BIG SPRING:

This week has been hot and dry, or as the old timers say it is good cotton weather. On the night of June 25 a real sand-storm threatened; the wind started to blow and the sand started to roll; for awhile it looked as though considerable damage was going to be done. Luckily this blow only lasted for about an hour. The only damage that could be noticed the next morning was some scorched cotton and cowpeas, both of which should recover within a few days.

Big Spring, continued:

The work this week has consisted mainly of thinning and knifing. All milo plots in the rotations, cotton varieties, and cotton spacing, and also grain sorghum rotations were thinned. The last date of planting of cotton, grain, and forage sorghums was planted to-day, June 28.

Maximum temperature 104; minimum 66; precipitation, none.

LAWTON:

Chopping cotton, cultivating row crops, thinning grain sorghums, hoeing weeds, plowing, disking, and mowing weeds in the pasture kept station forces busy the past week. Harvest was completed on June 23. Approximately five tons of oats in the bundle was stored in the barn. The remainder of the increase field will be threshed.

Hot winds of more than average velocity, accompanied by maximum temperatures of 97 to 104, have been damaging to almost all vegetation except cotton. A shower of .30 inch on the night of the 27th, followed by a strong, hot wind and a maximum temperature of 102 on the 28th, was of but little consequence.

Corn that is tasseling and silking under the present conditions has but little chance for fertilization.

A very heavy infestation of adult chinch bugs exists in all rotation plots of kafir, feterita, broomcorn and sorgo. Many of the kafir plots are showing heavy injury at the present time. Contrary to past experience and observation, the injury at present is a little more predominate on the kafir. Since the crops have been thinned to the 9-inch stand the bugs have concentrated on the plants that were left for future growth, and injury has been very rapid. Where barnyard manure has been applied to the various crops and the growth of the plant is much more advanced, the injury is not so pronounced.

WOODWARD:

The past two weeks have been hot, dry, and windy. Two light showers occurred during the past week, but a good rain to soak up the surface soil is needed. However, row crops have not suffered from drought to date, and the dry weather has been favorable to wheat harvesting, which is nearly completed in this locality.

Station work for the week consisted of cultivating and planting sorghum crops, thinning row crops, harvesting alfalfa hay, installing water line to new land, and building operations on new staffhouse.

Maximum temperature 100; minimum 62; precipitation, .18 inch.

JUDITH BASIN:

Slightly cooler weather accompanied by local showers characterized the week. Showers totaling .47 inch were received the first four days of the week. The beneficial effects of this precipitation will soon be dissipated unless additional moisture is secured. However, the time when spring grains will suffer seriously was delayed for the present.

Winter wheat is headed, and oats and some of the earlier spring grains are beginning to head. All spring sown crops are making fair growth.

Maximum temperature 86; minimum 40; precipitation, .47 inch.

DICKINSON:

A rain of 1.32 inch on the 22nd was followed by cool, unsettled weather until near the close of the week, when higher temperatures prevailed. About 2.5 inches of rain in the past ten days has thoroughly wet the top soil, and growth of all crops except corn was rapid.

Early wheat is nearly fully headed, and oats and barley are beginning to head. Early flax is blooming and all later seedings have good stands and are growing rapidly.

Dickinson, continued:

Alfalfa and sweet clover have made rapid growth since the first cutting. With the water now in the soil the second crop of alfalfa should yield more then the first, and the hay should be of better quality.

Corn on the rotations was cultivated for the second time. Potatoes were cultivated and sprayed the second time.

About 50 people were in a party from New England, North Dakota, under the leadership of Gilbert I. Moum, Smith-Hughes instructor in Agriculture, which visited the station on June 24. Mr. C. N. Ainslie and Mr. R. L. Shotwell, of the Bureau of Entomology, visited the station on June 25.

Maximum temperature 83; minimum 51; precipitation, 1.34 inches.

ARDMORE:

The second cultivation of sorgo and corn was completed during the week. Both of these crops are growing rapidly, though corn has curled a little on hot days.

The drought continued unabated during the week and higher temperatures caused further damage to crops. Grains on all methods of cultivation are firing to some extent. The plots of grain on fall plowed and sod land are nearly total failures.

Barley is ripening on all plots and will be ready to harvest the first part of next week. A fair yield will be secured on all plots.

Beans were sprayed on June 28 to control the alfalfa beetle.

Maximum temperature 100; minimum 40; precipitation, none.